KENTUCKY GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

BY THOMAS SMITH. PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

eash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at Bradford's old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

PRINTING of every discription will be executed in a very handsome style on the usual terms,—the whole apparatus used in the office being entirely new.

Copper for Stills.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting in a few days, a quantity of Copper in Patterns for Stills—which they will sell on reasonable

TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.

MASON'S INN.

MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY. The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened

House of Entertainment.

E returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage

PETER MASON. January 14, 1812.

Cincinnati Beer.

Just received and for sale twenty-four bar rele Cincinnati beer, of the first quality.

THOS. NEKERVIS

Wanted.

HREE or four Turners or Filers, who hav been accustomed to work in machiney to whom I will give liberal wages. Also two smart boys of sixteen or seventeen years of age will be taken as Apprentices to learn the ma chine making business by the subscriber, liv ing on Water street, adjoining the theatre Lexington.

January 25, 1812.

Ellis & Trotter,

JOHN MARSH.

Have just opened in their store on Main street for merly occupied by David Williamson, a geneval assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,

fill of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

31-tf Lexington, July 21, 1812

CASH WILL BE GIVEN FOR

HEMP.

By SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER.

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court, January Term, 1813. THOMAS & ROBERT BARR, complainants against FRANCIS WEST, &c. defendants.

HIS day came the complainants, by their Geunsel, and the defendants John Lapsley, signed by the commissioner of loans for the Mixon and Samuel Mifflin, having failed state where the notes may respectively state where the notes may respectively to enter their appearance herein according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearsury, if made payable in the district of Columbia. ing that the said defendants are not inhabitants bia, or by a person to be appointed for that of this commonwealth; It is ordered that unless they appear here on or before the first day of the next June term of this court, and an be taken for confessed against them. It is fur ther ordered that a copy of this order, be inserted in some authorised paper for eight dred notes thus signed by him or them respecweeks successively, according to law. And tively, this cause is continued until the next term.

(A Copy.) Attest, HUBBARD B. SMITH, D, C, F, C, C.

WISH to hire a negro woman without in cumberance, who is

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a

sold cheap for eash only. Lexington, April 17, 1812.

PUBLIC SALE.

At Nine Months Credit.

late dwalling her lighest bidder at the banks respectively. Isc. on Thursday the 1st day of April next, all secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby the personal estate of said dec. consisting of Horses & Cows, two Carts, one dray and a rident of the United States, to employ an ading chair with gear and harness, household gent or agents for the purpose of selling and Kitchen furniture, two eight day clocks, portion of the notes which may be issued by brick vard, mason's tools, &c. Number of oth- virtue of this act : a commission not exceed er articles too tedious to mention. Sale to coming one quarter of one per cent. on the amount mence at 10 o'clock A. M. where due attention will be given by the administrators.

are requested to make immediate payment _ & surs, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby apall those having demands against the said es-tate, are requested to bring them forward, missions as may be thus allowed. properly authenticated, in order that provision may be made to settle the same.

J. KEISER, Admr's. WM. BOBB. Webruary 15, 1818

he night of the fourteenth inst. a strawberry

ROAN HORSE,

five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, well made, trots and canters well and will rack a little if pushed to it—both hind feet white, (I believe) and a black spot in the white of one THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two Dollars at the time of subscribing Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars again, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSEPH BARNETT. June 26, 1812.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the barracks in Lexington, Ky. on the 7th inst. PETER THOM-SON, a soldier in Capt. Saml. Price's detachment of Light Artillery. The said Thomson is twenty-three years of age, of light complexion, hazel eyes, dark hair, six feet high, and by profession a farmer. He was bern in the state of Delaware, but has since lived, and has a family in Scott county, Ky.

The above reward and all reasonable expen-

ses will be paid on the delivery of said desert-er, to me in Lexington, or to any officer in the

U. S. Light Artillery. Lexington, Ky. March 15th, 1813.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

Authorising the issuing of Treasury notes, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and chirteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause Treasury Notes for such sum or sums as he may think expedient, but not exceeding on account of the U.S. in the whole the sum of five millions of dollars, to be prepared, signed, and issued in the manner here marter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, in addition to the amount authorised by the next preceding section of this act, to cause treasury notes, far section of or sums as he may think expedie , but not exceeding in the whole the further sum of five millions of dollars, to be prepared, signed, and issued in the manner hereinafter provided: Provided, That the amount of money borrowed or obtained, by virtue of the notes which may be issued by virtue of this section, shall be deemed and held to be in part of the sum of sixteen millions of dollars, authorised to be borrowed by virtue of the act to that effect, passed during the present session of Congress.

the United States, at such places respectively as may be expressed on the face of the said notes, one year respectively after the day on which the same shall have been issued; from this day of range they shall bear interest, at which day of issue they shall bear interest, at the rate of five and two fifths per cenium a year, payable to the owner or owners of such year, payable to the owner or owners of such notes, at the Treasury, or by the proper com-missioner of loans, or by the officer designated for that purpose, at the places and times resfor the payment of principal.

to be oppointed for that purpose by the Presi dent of the United States, two of which per sons shall sign each note, and shall receive, as a compensation for 'hat service, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for every hundred notes thus signed by them respectively and the said notes shall likewise be counter signed by the commissioner of loans for that sury, if made payable in the district of Colum if made payable in a state for which there i no commissioner of loans; which person or swer the said complainants' bill, the same will persons thus appointed shall also receive, as a compensation for that service, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for every hun-

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorised, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be issud such portion of the said treasury notes as the President may think expedient, in payment cumberance, who is a good cook and wash- of supplies, or debts due by the United States, to such public creditors or other persons as may choose to receive such notes in payment, as aforesaid, at par : and the secretary of the treasury is further authorised, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to borrow from time to time, not under par, such sums as the President may think expediof the most fashionable kind, which will be under par, such portion of the said notes as the President may think expedient: And it shall be a good execution of this provision to pay such notes to such bank or banks as will receive the same at par, and give credit to the Treasurer of the U. States for the amount thereof, on the day on which the said notes shall thus be issued, and paid to such bank or

rv, be allowed to such agent or agents; and All persons indebted to the said es-tate, either by bond, note or book accompt, lars, to be paid out of any monies in the trea-

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That the delivery and assignment, endorsed thereon by

TRAYED or stolen from the subscri- shall be every where received in payment of ber living in Madison county, Ky. on all duties and taxes laid by the authority of rial judges of the U. States. the United States, and of all public lands and directing the Secretary of the Treasold by the said authority: on every such paysury to remit fines, forfeitures & penalties, in ment credit shall be given for the amount of certain cases.
both the principal and the interest, which on An act to increase the Navy of the United
the day of such payment, may appear due on States. the day of such payment, may appear the the note or notes thus given in payment; and

An act approving of the report of the comthe said interest shall on such payments be missioners appointed by the Secretary of War, computed at the rate of one cent and one half to ascertain and settle the exterior line of the of a cent per day, on every hundred dollars of public land at West Point, in the state of N principal, and each month shall be computed York

> person making payment to the United States, ses. in the said treasury notes, into the hands of any collector, receiver of public monies, or other tain case public officer or agent, shall on books kept according to such forms as shall be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, give dupli-cate certificates of the number and respective amount of principal and interest of each and every treasury note thus paid by such person; and every collector, receiver of public monies, or other public officer or agent, who shall the army of the U. States.
> thus receive any of the said treasury notes in An act in addition to the act, entitled "An payment, shall, on payment of the same into the treasury, or into one of the banks where for other purposes the public monies are or may be deposited, An act authorize receive credit both for the principal and for certain circumstances, of vessels owned by citi-the interest computed as aforesaid, which, zens of the U.S. of America, with their carthe interest computed as aforesaid, which, on the day of such last mentioned payment, S. PRICE, Capt. shall appear due on the note or notes thus Good Hope. paid in; and he shall be charged for the interest accrued on such note or notes from the day on which the same shall have been received by him in payment as aforesaid, the day trict of Vincennes. on which the same shall be paid by him as aforesaid: Provided always, that no such Rangers charge or deduction shall be made with respect to any bank into which payments as aforesaid may be made to the U.S. either by individuals or by collectors, receivers or other public officers or agents, and which shall receive the same as specie, and give credit to the treasury of the United States for the amount thereof, including the interest accrued and due on such notes on the day on which the same shall have been thus paid into such bank,

Sec 10. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners of the sinking fund be, & they are hereby authorised and directed to cause to be reimbursed and paid the principal and interest of the treasury notes which may be issued by virtue of this act, at the several time and times when the same, according to the provisions of this act, should be thus reimbursed and paid; and the said commissioners are further authorised to make purchases of the said notes, in the same manner as of other evidences of the public debt, and at a price not exceeding par, for the amount of the principal and interest due at the time of purchase of such notes. So much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of eight millions dollars, for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt of the U. S. as may be wanted for that purpose, after satisfying the Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the such part of the principal of the said debt, as the United States at such places respectively. of the principal of the said notes, and so much of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, as may be necessary for that pectively designated on the face of said notes, purpose is hereby appropriated for making up 4-tf said treasury notes shall be respectively signed, in behalf of the United States, by persons Treasury is hereby authorised and directed for that purpose to cause to bepaid to the commissioners of the sinking tund such sum or sums of money, and at such time and times as will enable the said commissioners faithfully and punctually to pay the principal and interest of the said notes.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That a sum of forty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appro riated for defraying the expense of preparing, printing, engraving, signing, and otherwise in-cident to the issuing of the treasury notes au-

Sec. 12. And be it further enucted, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falseley made forged or counterfeited, or willingly aid or as sist in falsely making, forging or counterfeitng any note in imitation of, or purporting o be, a treasury note aforesaid : or shall falsely alter, or cause, or procure, to be falsely alter ed, or willingly aid or assist in falsely alterng any treasury note issued as aforesaid; or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any false, forged or counterfeited note, purporting to be a treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true, any falsely altered treasury note issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted, by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years, and to be fined in a sum not ecxeeding five thousand dollars. H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H: CRAWFORD. President of the Senate pro-tempore. February 25, 1813. APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED AT THE 2ND SESSION OF THE

TWELFTH CONGRESS. An act to authorize the transportation of ertain documents free of postage An act increasing the pay of non-commis-

of the army, and for other purposes. An act making an appropriation to defray of the expences incurred under an act, entitled Java. Sec. 7. And be it further enacted. That the "An act to authorize a detachment from the said treasury notes shall be transferrable by militia of the U. States;" and the act entitled 'An act for calling forth the militia to execute the person to whose order the same shall, on the face thereof, have been made payable.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said treasury notes, wherever made payable, day of February, 1795."

An act for earning forth the infiltratio execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeat the act now in force for those purposes, passed the 28th said treasury notes, wherever made payable, for those purposes, passed the 28th muel Lapsley, deceased,

An act concerning the district and territorial judges of the U. States.

as containing thirty days.

An act authorising the President of the U.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any States to establish post routes, in certain ca-

An act providing for Navy pensions in cer-

An act making certain partial appropriations. for the year one thousand eight hundred and An act in addition to the act concerning let-

ters of marque, prizes and prize goods

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the more pefect organization of

act to raise an additional military force," and

An act authorizing the admission, under from British ports beyond the Cape of

An act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships. An act confirming certain claims in the dis-

An act to raise ten additional companies of An act for the relief of John Binnion.

An act for the relief of the Bible Society of

Philadelphia. An act giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the

Illinois territory An act to authorise and empower the president and managers of the Washington Turn-

pike Company of the state of Maryland. when organized, to extend and make their turnpike to or from Georgetown in the District of Columbia, through the said District to the line thereof An act better to provide for the supplies of

the Army of the U.S. and for the accountability of persons entrusted with the same.

An act giving further time to purchasers of

public land to complete their payments. An act authorizing the dischage of Daniel Updike from his imprisonment.

An act for the relief of Susannah Wiley

An act for the regulation of seamen on board he private and public vessels of the U. States. An act to continue in force for a limited upon G. Britain. ime, the first section of the act, entitled "An ect further to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. States against the Barbary powers."

An act rewarding the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, and the crew of the Wasp.

An act further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia, An act giving a further time for registering claims to lands in the Eastern & Western dis-

ricts of the territory of Orleans, now the An act vesting in the President of the U.S. the power of retaliation.

An act for the relief of John Dixon and John An act for the relief of Reuben Atwater. An act to impose a duty on the importation

the state of Louisiana. An act for the relief of Royal Converse.

An act authorizing the issuing of Treasury Notes, for the service of the year 1813. 'An act to alter the time for the next meetng of Congress.

An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, penalties and foreitures therein mentioned An act authorizing the appointment of ad-

ditional officers in the respective territories of the U. States. An act making provision for an addition

I number of general officers. An act in addition to an act regulating the ost-office establishment. An act for the relief of John Redfield, junr.

now in force for those purposes, and to increase the pay of volunteer and militia corps. An act for the relief of Jared Shattuck An act authorizing a loan for a sum not exeeding sixteen millions of dollars.

port of the Navy of the U. States for 1813. An act making appropriations for the sup-port of the army of the U. States for 1813. An act giving further time for delivering the evidence in support of claims to land in the Missouri territory, &c.

An act declaring the consent of Congress to n act of the legislature of Georgia, & An act for the relief of Ingraham, Pheonix

Treasury to cause to be issued new certificates

and repairs in the Capitol.

An act supplementary to the act "for increasng the Navy of the U. States."

ioned officers, musicians, privates and others

of the Constitution, for the victory over the An act for the organization of the staff of

the army of the U. States. An act for the relief of Louis Chacherie. An act for the relief of the heirs of of Sa-

An act for the relief of Washington Lee.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE DECLARATION.

The earnest endeavors of the Prince Regent to preserve the relations of peace and a-mity with the U. S. of America, having unfortunately failed, his Royal Highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes and origin of the war in which the government of the U.S. has compelled him to engage.

No desire of conquest or other ordinary mo-tives of aggression has been or can be, with any color of reason, in this case, imputed to G. Britain; that her commercial interests were on the side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights or without any injurious submission to France, is a truth which the American government will not deny.

His Royal Highness does not however mean to rest on the favorable presumption, to which he is entitled. He is prepared by an exposi-tion of the circumstances which have led to the present war, to shew that Great Britain has throughout acted towards the U. States of America, with a spirit of forbearance and conciliation; and to demonstrate the inadmissible nature of those pretensions, which have at length unhappily involved the two countries

[Here the Declaration enters into an historical account of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and other hostile measures of France towards neutrals; the retaliatory orders in council of G. B.; the consequent embargo, non-intercourse and non-importation acts of the American Congress, and the different diplomatic representations and explanations which have taken place on those subjects between G. Britain and America, the particulars of all which have been long before the public. The declaration then continues-]

The American government, before they received intimation of the course adopted by British government, had in fact proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing "letters of marque," notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the re-port of the French minister for foreign affairs, of the 1° h of March, 1812, promulgating anew the serlin and Milan decrees, as fundamental laws of the French empire, under the false & extravagant pretext, that the monstrous principles therein contained were to be found in the treaty of Utrecht, and were therefore binding upon all states. From the penalties of this code, no nation was to be exempt which did not accept it, not only as the rule of its own conduct, but as a law, the observance of which it was also required to enforce

In a manifesto accompanying their Decla-

ration of hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the orders in council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such as were ever before alledged by the American government to be grounds for war. As if to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American Congress at the same time pa sed a law prohibiting all intercourse with & Britain, of such a tenor, as deprived the executive government, according to the President's own construction of that act, of all power of restoring the relations of friendly intercourse between the two states, so far at least as con-cerned their commercial intercourse until Congress should re-assemble. The President of the U. S. has, it is true, since proposed to G. B. an armistice; not, however, on the ad-An act to establish certain post roads in mission that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition, that G. Britain as a preliminary step, should a cause of war, now brought forward as such for the first time, namely, that she should abandon the exercise of her undoubted right of search, to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural born subjects of his Majesty; & this concession was required upon the mere assurance that laws would be enach ted by the legislature of the U. States to prevent such seamen from entering into their service; but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a foreign state, for the conservation of so vital an interest, no explanation was, or could be afforded by the agent who was charged with this overture, either to the main principles upon which such laws An act to encourage vaccination.

An act supplementary to an act entitled which it was proposed they should contain the laws suppless insurrections second proposal was made, again offering an act to provide for calling forth the miliwould secretly stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a treaty of peace. An immediate and formal abandonment of its exercise as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but his Royal Hi Resolution, relative to the brilliant achievenents of captains Hull, Decatur, Jones and name and on the behalf of his Majesty, secretly to abandon what the former overture had An act making appropriations for the sup- proposed to him publicly to concede.

This most offensive proposition was also rejected, being accomparied as the former had been by other demands of the most exception able nature, and especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the orders in council, or under what were termed illegal blockades—a compliance with which demands, exclusive of all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute An act authorising the Secretary of the blockades were founded. Had the American government been sincere in representing the or-An act to alter the time of holding the dis-between G. Britain and the U States, calculaders in council as the only subject of difference rict courts of New-York and Massachusetts. ted to lead to hostilities; it might have been Resolution authorizing the President to expected, so soon as the revocation of those cause to be prepared and laid before Congress orders had been officially made known to them. system of Military Discipline for the infan- that they would have spontaneously recalled try of the army and Militia of the U. States. their "letters of marque," and manifested a dis-An act making appropriations for alterations position immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the two powers. But the conduct of the government of the U. S. by no means corresponded with such reason able expectations. The orders in council of An act to encourage the destruction of arm- the 23d of June, being officially communicated ed vessels of the enemy in the waters of the U. States.

Resolution of thanks to the officers and crew which should of itself issues peace, tailors. G. B were prepared in the first instance sub-stantially to relinquish the eight of impressing her own seamen, when found on board A-merican merchant ships. The proposal of an armistice, and of a simultaneous repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides, subsequently made by the commanding officer of his ma jesty's naval forces on the American coast

government of the United States. The sus-pension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon, in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary prelimina ry to a cessation of hostilities : Negociation, it was stated, must take place without any pension of the exercise of that right; and also without any armistice being concluded; but G. B. was required previously to agree, without any knowledge of the adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negociate upon the basis of accepting the legislative equivalent for the exercise of a right, which e has felt to be essential to the support of

her maritime power. If America, by demanding this preliminary concession, intend to deny the validity of that right, in that denial G. B. cannot acquiesce; will she give countenance to such a preten sion, by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment, as a basis on which to treat If the American government has devised, or conceives it can devise, regulations, which may safely be accepted by G. Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration. The British government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those on which the two states might have to negociate: It has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subect, coming from the American government: thas never asserted any exclusive right as to the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge, as appertaining equally to the government of the U.S. with respect to the American seamen when found on board British merchant ships: But it cannot, by acceding to such a basis in the first instance, either as-sume, or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found to be attended with great difficulties, such difficulties as the British commissioners in 1806 expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount. another communication on the subject of an armistice was unofficially made to the British government in this country. The agent, from whom this proposition was received, acknowledged that he did not consider, that he had any authority himself, to sign an agreement on the authority himself, to sign an agreement on the part of his government. It was obvious that any stipulations entered into, in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British government, whilst the govern-ment of the U. States would have been free to refuse or accept them according to the circumstances of the moment. This proposition was therefore necessarily declined.

After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the declaration of war by the U. States, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, feels had been regulated in the transactions connect-

ed with these discussions. His Royal Highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal, which has been duly notified and is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports or coasts blocka-ded are not at the same time invested by land. His Royal Highness can never admit, that neu tral trade with G. Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power whatever to be de nationalized. His Royal Highness can never dmit that G. Britain can be debarred of its zights of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interest of a neutral. His Royal Highness can never ad mit that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the impressment of British seamen, when found there n, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any neutral state as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

There is no right more clearly established, than the right which a sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and resume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey; it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence. If a similarity of language and manners may make the exer cise of this right more liable to partial mistakes and occasional abuse, when practised to wards vessels of the U.S .- the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which, in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense. But if, to the practice of the U.S. to harbor British seamen, be added their assumed right to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship, which they pretend to be as valid out of their own territory, as within it, it is bvious that to abandon this ancient right of G. Britain, and to admit these novel pretensions of the U. S. would be to expose to dan-

Without entering minutely into the other topics, which have been brought forward by the government of the U.S. it may be proper to remark, that whatever the declaration of demand, that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego, or mod in concert with the U.S. the system, by which a commercial intercourse with the enemy had been allowed under the protection of licences; provided the U.S. would act towards her, and towards France with real impar-tiality. The government of America, if the differences between states are not interminahas as little right to notice the affair of the Chesapeake. The aggression, in this in stance, on the part of a British officer, was ac knowledged, his conduct was disapproved, a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr Foster on the part of his majesty, and accepted by the government of the U.S. It is not less unwarranted in its aliusion to the sion of Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority, or even knowledge, of his majesty's government, and which Mr. Foster was authorised formally and officially to disa-vow. The charge of exciting the Indians to of fensive measures against the U. S. is equally rold of foundation. Before the war began a policy the most opposite had been uniform. pursued, and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American government

the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavors to inflame their people a- A short time after gainst the defensive measures of G. Britain their ungenerous conduct towards Spain, the intimate ally of G. Britain! and their unworpolicy with France, and committed in war a-

And under what conduct on the part of 1800 between France and the U.S. the treach rous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in all harbors subject to the control of the French arms; the tyrannical principle of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the confisted or concealed to render it the more effectual; the French commercial regulations which render the traffic of the U. S. with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alledged repeal of he French decrees; all these acts of violence on the part of France produce from the govern ment of the U. S. only such complaints as end in acquiescence and submission, or are accom-panied by suggestions for enabling France to ent of the U. S. this complete subservience to the Ruler of France; this hostile tempe towards G. Britain-are evident in almost eve y page of the official correspondence of the American with the French government. A gainst this course of conduct, the real cause o the present war, the Prince Regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France in defence not only of the liberties of G. Brit ain, but of the world, H. R. H. was entitled to look for a far different result. From their common origin-from their common interests in which G. B. could have expected to find willing instrument, and abettor of French tv ranny. Disappointed in this his just expecta H. R. H. confidently looks forward to a suc cessful issue of the contest, in which he has

CAPTURE OF THE FROLIC. FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE DEC. 26. Letter from the Captain of the Frolic to Total 104 Admiral Warren.

H. M. ship Poictiers, at sea, Oct. 23. SIR-It is with the most bitter sorrow and distress I have to report to your exhimself called upon to declare the leading principles, by which the conduct of G. Britain Frolic by the capture of his Majesty's brig Frolic, by the ship Wasp, belonging to the United States of America, on the 18th

Having under convoy the homeward bound trade from the Bay of Honduras, and being in latitude 36 deg. N. and 64 deg. W. on the night of the 17th, we were overtaken by a most violent gale of wind, in which the Frolic carried away her mainyard, lost her topsails, & sprung the main topmast. On the morning of the 18th, as we were repairing the damages sustained in the storm, and re-assembling the scattered ships, a conspicuous ship came in sight, and gave chase to the

The merchant ships continued their voyage before the wind under all sail; with the scantling of a 74 gun ship, the Frolic dropt astern, and hoisted Spanish colors, in order to decoy the stranger under her guns, and give time for the convoy to escape. About ten o'clock, ders on her quarter deck and forecastle, both vessels being within hail, we hauled to the wind, and the battle began. The carronade on her upper deck, with a comson to expect its speedy termination in pliment of 478 picked men. superior fire of our guns gave every reaour favour, but the gaffhead braces being rigging and above water; her loss in kilshot away, and there being no sail on the led and wounded I am not aware of, but I main-mast, the brig became unmanageable, and the enemy succeeded in taking a position to rake her, while she was unable to bring a gun to bear.

After laying some time exposed to a most destructive fire, she fell with the bowsprit betwixt the enemy's main and mizzen rigging, still unable to return his

made himself master of the brig, every individual officer being wounded, and the greater part of the men either killed or wounded, there not being twenty persons remaining unhurt.

ger the very foundation of our maritime happy issue of this contest, it would be great injustice to the merits of the officers and crew, if I failed to report that unexpected, and on many accounts disagreea-their bravery and coolness are deserving ble, it was impossible to refuse it without givof every praise; and I am convinced, if ing offence, or at least risking a postponement the U.S. may have asserted, G.B. never did the Frolic had not been crippled in the of a negociation which I have reason to believe gale, I should have to make a very differ- is now in a fair way to a speedy and advantaent report to your excellency. The Wasp geous close. was taken, and Frolic re-captured the ded and which accompany this proposition, 1 same afternoon, by his Majesty's ship am induced to believe that it is made with a Poictiers. Being separated from them I view of expediting the business. There may cannot transmit at present a list of killed indeed be an intention of coupling it and wounded .- Mr. Charles M Kay, the first lieutenant, and Mr. Stephens, the master, have died of their wounds.

I have the honor to be, &c. T. WHINYATES.

CAPTURE OF THE MACEDONIAN. TROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JAN. 1. ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Dec. 29, 1812.

Copy of a letter from Captain John Surman Carden, late commander of his Majesty's ship the Macedonian, to John to you how much I regretted, in the negocia-Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the tion commenced between the United States

Sir-It is with the deepest regret I the epoch of this arrangement draw near. have to acquaint you, for the information majesty is animated by the same dispositions, of my Lords Commissioners of the Ad- and willing to assure to the negociation a re-Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the government of the U.S.—
But the real origin of the present contest will reduce the contest will be loss uphan.

The rester to the Ad- and willing to assure to the negociation a result the most prompt, he has thought that it would be expedient to suppress the intermediaties and to transfer the conference to Wilham the real origin of the present contest will be loss uphan. be found in that spirit, which has long unhappile actuated the councils of the U.S. their by the United States, this United States, His majesty has in consequence authorized me,

A short time after day light, steering N. W. by W. with the wind from the southward, in lat. 29 deg. N. and long 29 by desertion of the cause of other neutral na- deg. 30 min. W. in the execution of their tions. It is through the prevalence of such councils that America has been associated in lee beam, which I immediately stood for and made her out to be a large frigate under American colors; at 9 o'clock I as I could have wished

After an hours action the enemy backed and came to the wind, and I was then enabled to bring her to close battle; in cation under them; the subsequent condem-nation under the Rambouillet decree, anteda-this situation I soon found the enemy's force too superior to expect success, unless some very fortunate chance occurred in our favor, and with this hope I continued the battle to two hours and ten minates, when, having the mizen mast shot in 15 or 18 days from this date. My Scoretary a way by the board, top-masts shot away of Legation and one servant will compose all by the caps, main yard shot in pieces, lower masts badly wounded, lower rig-cying all cut to pieces a small proposition of should be a convenient rive the semblance of a legal form to her usurbations, by converting them into municipal egulations. This disposition of the governal all the guns on the quarter deck and foreall the guns on the quarter deck and fore-castle disabled but two, and filled with the honor to invite me at Wilna, is so comwreck, two also on the main deck disa-bled, and several shot between wind and water, a very great proportion of the about the 18th of the present month, that I am crew killed and wounded, and the enemy persuaded, if it could have arrived before the comparatively in good order, and had now date of your letter, the necessity of this meetshot ahead and was about to place him- ing would not have existed, as I am confident self in a raking position, without our being able to return the fire, being a perfect reasonable and acceptable in all its parts, and wreck and unmanageable log, I deemed and sign both the treaty of commerce and the from their professed principles of freedom & it prudent, though a painful extremity, to convention of indemnities." surrender his majesty's ship, nor was this dreadful alternative resorted to till every hope of success was removed, even beyond the reach of chance, nor till, I trust, their lordships will be aware every effort "And not a sail, but by permission, spreads had been made against the enemy by myageable

I am sorry to say our loss is severe; I three of whom lingered a short time after the battle, thirty-six severely wounded, many of whom cannot recover, and 32 slightly wounded, who all may do well--

The truly noble and animating conduct of my officers, and the steady bravery of my crew, to the last moment of the battle, must ever render them dear to their

My first lieut. David Hope was severely wounded in the head towards the close of the battle, and taken below; but was soon again on deck, displaying that greatness of mind and exertion, which, though it may be equalled, can never be excelled; the third lieut. John Bulford, was also wounded, but not obliged to quit his? quarters; second lieut. Samuel Mottey deserves my highest acknowledgnepts. The cool and steady conduct of Mr. Walker, the master, was very great during the battle, as also that of lieuts Wilson and Magill of the marines.

On being taken on board the enemy's ship, I ceased to wonder at the result of the battle.-The United States is built mounting 38 long 24 pounders (English ship guns) on her main deck, and 22 42 howitzer guns in her tops, and a travelling

know a lieut, and 6 men have been thrown overboard.

JOHN S. CARDEN.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the House of Representatives At length the enemy boarded, and with their Resolution of the first instant. JAMES MADISON.

March 3, 1813.

MR BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

PARIS, Oct. 25th, 1812.

SIR—By the letters from the Duke of Bas-Although I shall ever deplore the un- sano and my answer, copies of which are herewith enclosed, you will learn that I am invited to go to Wilna, and that I have accepted the invitation. Though the proposal was totally

From the circumstances which have preceother views not yet brought forward. If so and they should extend to subjects beyond the simplicity of our commercial interests and the indemnities which we claim, I shall not be at a loss how to answer them.

I shall have the honor to write you, as soon as possible, from Wilna, and shall return to Paris without any unnecessary delay. I remain, &c.

[TRANSLATION.] THE DUK OF BASSANO TO MR. BARLOW

WILNA, 11th Oct. 1812. SIR-I have had the honor to make known American ship the United States, at sea, the 28th October, 1812.

and France, the delays which inevitably attended a correspondence carried on at so great a distance. Your government has desired to see

were received in the same hostile spirit by the marked partiality, in palliating and assisting Commodore Decatur commander; the sir, to treat directly with you. If you will the West-Indies, reports, that the Saucy come to this town, I dare hope that with the Jack privateer, of this port, arrived off lesire which animates us both to conciliate such important interests, we will immediately be enabled to remove all the difficulties which until now have appeared to impede the pro-

ress of the negociation I have apprized the Duke of Dalberg that is mission was thus terminated, and I have laid before his majesty the actual state of the negociation, to the end that when you arrive at Wilna the different questions being already France has the government of the U.S. thus closed with her, and she commenced the illustrated (eclaircies,) either by your judilent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous action, which we returned, but from the clous observations, or by the instructions I violation of the commercial treaty of the year enemy keeping two points off the wind, shall have received, we may, sir, conclude with-I was not enabled to get as close to her out delay an arrangement so desirable and so conformable to the mutually amicable views of our two governments.

Accept, sir, &c. (Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO. MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO. [Extract.]

Paris, Oct. 25th, 1812. "SIR-In consequence of the letter you did me the honor to write me on the 11th of this month, I accept your invitation, and leave Paris to-morrow for Wilna, where I hope to arrive

that his majesty would have found the project

AMERICAN PRIZE LIST.

FROM NILES'S WEEKLY REGISTER. "The wind and seas are Britain's wide domain, The London Sun of Dec. 15, says, "his [Mr Madison's] militia and regulars are already

disposed of—his navy is now bespoke by ou cruisers, and will be wholly sent home to Bri tish ports by the commencement of spring "The capture of the Guerriere is made been compelled most reluctantly to engage. find by this day's muster thirty-six killed, prominent feature, and as it is the first, and February 9, 1813. rican navy, they do right to make as much o it as possible."—London Courier, Dec 15.

The London Quarterly Review for Sept. contains the following paragraph "We will not stop to degrade the British navy by condescending to enter into a compa

rison between the high order, the discipline and comfort of an English man of war and ar American frigate. We disdain any such com-To We have the great pleasure to intro-

duce to our readers this week a list of prizzes, "snugly" accounted for, worth to the enemy between two and three millions of dollars-and look-out daily for valuable 345. The frigate JAVA of 49 guns, taken by the U. S. frigate Constitution, and

burnt, being battered to pieces by the "Yan 346. Brig --- captured by the Growler

privateer, and released after dispossessing er of many valuables 347 Ship Diligence, of 12 guns, a govrnment transport, a great ship laden with nost valuable military stores, wrecked near Machias, and set on fire by the British .-Col. ULMER, commanding the U. States

Volunteers on the Eastern frontier, recovered from the wreck, 10 pieces 24th cannon, 15 of 12. 2 of 9, with the carriages for he large pieces and various useful appurtenances, also 25 ton of shot &c. &c. herefore call this a good prize. 348. Schoner - captured by the Gal-

linipper privateer and ransomed. 349. Ship Neptune 10 guns, from Lon. for Rio Janerio with a very rich cargo of branly, wine and dry goods sent into Portland by the Decatur privateer. The Neptune is a large ship, coppered, and of the first class Her cargo is 500 pipes brandy and wine, 20 bales dry goods & 10 cases watches! The Decator has taken two other ves-

sels and sent them to France. 250. Ship ----, from Quebec for London laden with timber, comprising the whole frame of a ship of 74 guns, sent into Kennebeck, by the America of Salem. timber is doubtless, duly seasoned, and is just in time.

351. Ship Volunteer, 12 guns, 400 tons burthen, coppered, a ship of the first class. from London for Brazil, deeply laden with dry goods and copper, sentinto Portsmouth by the Chesapeake frigate, and said to be worth /150,000 sterling.

352 Ship —, burnt by the Chesapeake.

after taking out of her goods worth \$200.

353 Schooner Ellen, sent into New-Cas tle (Del.) laden with dry goods, worth \$250,000, by the U.S. sloop of war Hornet. The Ellen is one of the American ves sels that was heaceably captured under the orders in council— restored by cannon

354 Ship --- , 20 guns, laden with manogany and logwood sent into New-Orleans by the privateer Spy, of that port. [Fill op the blank in the prize list no. 341, and read "ship Arrabella."]

AMERICAN PRIZES.

Two British letters-of-marque one of 16 guns and 40 men, from Smyrna, the other 10 guns, 25 men, both with valuable cargoes.-They were captured by the privateer Dolphin, of Baltimore, of 10 guns 60 men, off Cape St. Vincents; who fought both at once, and after a short fight boarded them both alternately. The Dolphin had 4 killed, 4 wounded .-The captain of the ship was wounded badly. Prizes ordered for N. Orleans-No accounts of their arrival.

Ship Mentor, from London, for the W. Indies, with 75,000%. sterling invoiced goods, captured by privateers Two-Brothers, and Saucy Jack-Not arrived. They have also captured a brig from Ireland for Jamaica, with provisions.

BALTIMORE, March 5. The Saucy Jack .- A gentleman from 12

Kingston, Jamaica, in 9 days from this port, and harrassed the trade of that island much. During a few days of her cruise between Port Royal and the east end of the island she had captured a number of the coasting craft and pilor boats; and was chased by the Rhodian brig and Morgiana sloop of war, but escaped them easily by superior sailing.

NOTHUE.

AVING given liberty to two apprentice boys to the carp inters trade, by the aimes of Isaac and Samuel Lance, brothers, on the 8th day of this instant, to go to some of their relations in Fayette county, near Jack's creek, and to return the next Wednesday, and as they have not yet come home to their business, I hereby notify, and forewarn any person or sons harbouring or concealing them, as I shall inforce the law on any such, to the extent.

STEPHEN H. REID. Lex. March 23d, 1813.

VENAKEN UP, by James Thomas, living in Pendleton county, on the Dry Ridge, to wit: A dark bay or brown horse, rising five years old, 14 hands 1 inch high, a small star in his forehead, near hind foot white, and a small scar on his off shoulder; no other mark or brand perceivable—posted and appearsed to \$30 this 3d day of October, 1812.

JEDIAH ASHCRAFT, J. P. P. C. March 16th, 1813.

AKEN up by Adam Keiser, in Fayette county, near Lexington, on the Limestone road, a sorrel mare, four feet nine inches high, five years old last spring, a star in her fore head, her near hind foot white, no brand per eivable. Appraised to \$ 15 before me this Soth day of December, 1813. 12-3t LEONARD YOUNG

WAKEN up by William Owen, living in Je samine county, near Lowry's, on the road leading from Lexington to Nicholasville, one dark chesnut sorrel mare, having some sad-dle spots on the back, no other brands or marks perceivable-supposed to be eight or ten ears old. Appraised to four dollars before ne this 21st day of December 1812

L'AKEN up by Johsua Brown, Tate's creek road three miles from Lexington, a Bay forse 4 years old, 14 hands high, a few white airs in his forehead; appraised at \$15 before ne, this 14th day of July, 1812. RICHARD HIGGINS.

TAKEN up by Samuel Hunter living in Jessamine county, near Grimes's mill, on Hickman creek, one BAY FILLY, supposed to be two years old next spring, having the near fore foot white, and both hind ones half way up to the hock, star in her face, and a large nip down her nose, her under lip is also white, he is very poor. Appraised to \$ 10 before me he 13th day of January, 1813 JOHN PERRY.

TYAKEN up by Jonathan Jewell, on the Frankfort road, eight miles from Lexington, one sorrel horse, fourteen hands high, about eight years old; the left eye blind, the right hind foot white. Appraised to two dollars be-

DAVID LOGAN, J. P. 12-3t November 19, 1812.

Montgomery County, to wit:
YAKEN up by Moses Morris, on Red River, at the Big Beaver Ponds, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old, oranded with Ton her near shoulder and thigh, ame in her left fore foot. Appraised to \$ 14,

Lane Woodard.

TANKEN up by William Owen, living in Jessamine county, near Marble-creek. Meeting house, one bay Horse, about fifteen hands high. He has a star and snip; both hind feet white; left fore foot white half round. He has on a hock tied with a tow string. Supposed to be 12 or 13 years old.—Appraised to § 30, this 5th January, 1813.

A copy. Teste, Abner Young, j.p.

Jessamine County, to wit.

TAKEN up by Benjamin Blackford, living near Nicholasville, one correl Mare, with a star in her forehead; about 124 hands high, and about 7 years old. Applied to \$30. A copy. Teste,
J. METCALF, j.p.j.c. January 9, 1813.

TAKEN up by Joshua Younger, on Hinkston Creek, one sorrel Mare, eleven years old, about 144 hands high, off hind foot white, a star in her face, branded thus. R T on the near buttock. Appraised to \$ 20. A copy. Test.

James H. Lane, j.p.m.c.

TAKEN up by John McKee, living near Brown's Mills, on Mickman Falls, a bay Mare, about four years old, 14 hands high, a small star in her forehead, near hind foot white, no perceivable brands, had on a small bell with a leather collar, buckled and tied.

Appraised § 16. A copy. Test, MORGAN BROWN. January 5, 1813.

TAKEN up by Redman Jones, on Shawnee run, a sorrel Horse, about 144 hands high, 15 years old, a star in her forehead, shod before, a hole in her near hind hoof. Ap-praised to 12 dollars, this 15th day of Decem-Wm. Wood, j.p.

PAKEN up by Philip Henricks, living on Main Licking, and County of Pendle on, one bay Filley, two years old last spring bout 13 hands 3 inches high, a small star in ier forehead, has the appearance of a brand on her near shoulder, not broke. Appraised 22 dollars, by Barney Boner and George

M'Laughlin, before me,

WM. MOUNTJOY, j.p.p.c.

TAKEN up by Samuel Doncan, hving in Lincoln County, on the waters of the Hanging Fork, a serrel Mare and sucking Colt. The Mare is about 143 hands high, 8 or 9 years old last spring, her left hind foot white, and a small star and streak in herface, branded on the near shoulder with a stirruperon, and had on a common sized belit Appropriated to 24½ dollars. The Colt is a brown bay, with three white feet, and star in his forest head, appears to be about five months old; appraised to 53 dollars. Given under my and, this 24th Oct. 1812.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

'He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
'News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back." LEXINGTON, MARCH 23, 1813.

The speech of Mr. Madison will not fail to attract attention—every friend to his country, every friend to an honourable peace, will be gratified at the decisive and energetic language in which the President speaks—It is on a vigorous prosecution of the war alone that the paness of this nation, as being the only means of terminating it speedily and honourably.—
Whenever Mr. Madison has appeared before the people in his own character, he has never failed to please—but when his sentiments have been interminated with his achieved. Alex. Montgomery Peter Wincell Nathaniel Chipa. triot rests his hopes for the safety and happibeen intermixed with his cabinet, the true interests of the country have been disregarded, and his old friends insulted. Let us repeat, that our drooping spirits are revived by the that our drooping spirits are revived by the noble sentiments of this speech—we rejoice the British frigate Macedonian, which proves to find that our old friend James Madison, is that "American citizens are not robbed of not contaminated by the corrupt atmosphere their liberty, under the erroneous impression flatterers that surround his palace.

correspondence with the French Munister, relating to his visit to Wilna, and the conclusion of a treaty—We most sincerely lament the death of Mr. B. particularly at this time, as affecting the most important interests of the

The British Declaration, in answer to the American Declaration of war, is given in this paper-it will be read with interest, because it officially declares that the unjust pretensions of that most abominable government, will not be abandoned till the last extremity. It abounds with casuistry and falsehood :- considering that the ministry were six months prepairing it, it is but a poor thing-we have many tory editors who could have put together more lies in half the space .- In Congress last session, the Bruish cause was better supported : Bleeker, Quincy, Randolph, and many others, understand the business of defending the British and ous prosecution of the war, and that we vilifying this government, as well as Cas-

thereagh. The English accounts of the capture of the Frolic and Macedonian, are more cor. lic on the prospect that costs of peedily rect than we expected to find them; as Capt. Carden had neither " rotten masts," nor bad rigging, as an apology, he is certainly right in attributing his misfortune to Two Corvettes (to cary from 16.10 18 want of men and metal. Capt. Whinyates guns) and four gunboasare now building is no doubt sorry and distressed at what for Lake Erie. A report is in circulation has happened to the "Frolic," and we of the enemy having estroyed backets' readily believe he could not help it.

For the amusement of the admirers of the letters of Junius, we copy into our paper of to-day, some extracts from his number of sailors from New York and pri ate correspondence with his printer.

The public mind is still anxiously directed towards the N. W. Army. The crue situself, has published an official account of ation of things in that quarter appears not to the battle at river Rasin, which we copy, be well understood. Those acquainted with to gratify curiosity-it needs no remark the country must be aware, that the accomplishment of any ulterior object at this time, Col. Lewis left For George, on the 26th is impracticable-none will therefore be at tempted. The force now at the Rapids, although fully adequate for defensive purterior of Canada to be seen and insulted poses, is evidently insufficient to act of fens vely to advantage-all that can be done is good town of Mottreal: Major Madison to maintain the position at the Rapids and the and brigade majo Garrard, were granted different posts on the Ohio frontier. But if we had ten times the number of troops, the state of the country at this season of the year, and for two menths to come, presents an ininsurmountable barrier to active operations by ments of detacled militia, commanded tand-in every direction from the Rapids is an by Cols. Dudley and Boswell, to ren-Simp ssible swamp or quagmire, through which dezvous by the 29th inst. at such neither baggage wagons, cannon, nor supplies af any kind, can be transported—Without the complete command of the upper lakes, we can do nothing offensively—this is essential the route by Emestone and Chillicothe, both to the subjugation of Malden and Detroit, and that they wall move in detachments and to the mantenance of them after they are as small as companies, for the conventaken. So long as the British remain masters lience of quarering them, until they arof the waters of Erie, St. Clair, Michigan & rive at Chillcothe, where they will be termination. Huron, will their connection with the Indians exist, and so long as it does exist, with those means of supplying them, will it be impossible for the whole American nation to conque ly the whole of the terrirories of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, as well as Michigan. Com-bined, the British and Indians are most powerful-separated, the British power in Canada is weak, & the Indian force would soon be incapuble of acting for the want of munitions of Had we in the late campaign taker Malden and Detroit, would this have separa ted the allied enemy? by no means-Chie and Michilimackanac would have afforded ev ery supply to their wants, while the lakes and the River Thames were in their hands. the N. W. army moved on early in the fall season of last year and been successful, it would ere this in all probability have capitulated to the enemy, unless it had been sup-ported by the northern and centre armies penetrating to Montreal equate marine force on the lake has been com-

sion of Canada will not take place until complete preparation is made at all points, both by land and water—and we are well satisfied by land and water—and water—and water—and water—and water—and wa by land and water-and we are well satisfied that as far as depends on the individual at the head of the N. W. army, every thing possible. suited to any service, and to all circumstances. of the 22d.

The nomination of Major Generals (published in our last) has been confirmed by the senate—not having received—The papers mention has been waged on our part, with scrupulous regard to all these obligations, and in a spirit of liberality which was never surpassed.

How little has been the effect of this example on the confirmed by the senate papers from Washington, we can be supplied to the line, severally as a spirit of liberality which was never surpassed.

How little has been the effect of this example on the confirmed by the senate papers from Washington, we can be supplied to the line, so the little has been the effect of this example. General in the U. S. Army.

Indians by the humane exertions of the

Ensign Baker William Cook William Percock Doctor Bower William Godlett Nathaniel Chinn

the city, and the swarm of sycophants and of their being British seamen-bu that they with as little truth perhaps as the British which it has been so long engaged, on a considered as Americans—improve do not and as such entered on their mater rolls."

We select the latter part of Mr. Barlow's This roll contains a list of eight samen pressponding with the French Minister, resed into the service, and names the places of statements of Bonaparte's death. Christoner with the French Minister, resed into the service, and names the places of the war on our part of the service of the war on our part of the service of the war on our part of the service of the war on our part of the service of the war on our part of the service of the war on our part of the service of the service of the war on our part of the service of the service of the war on our part of the service of the service of the war on our part of the service of the are considered as Americans-impresed as such,

> The two Regiments of Kentucky troops under marching orders, will ren-

It has become so common for our vessels of war to capture British frigates whenever they meet them, that the report of the Essex having taken the Castor is highly probable, and we are inclined to discredit it only because it is not confirmed by later dates.

SUMMARY. DOMESTIC.

Under the fullest conviction that the most prudent and decisive measures will be pursued by the converse of the scalping knife of the British, it certainly is not worth while the converse of the scalping knife of the British, it certainly is not worth while the converse of the scalping knife of the British, it certainly is not worth while the scalping knife of the British, it certainly is not worth while the scalping knife of the British and the be pursued by the executive for a vigor- larity of the post. shall not be disappointed in the high opin-ion formed of our new war secretary, it and the mail was never in a more wretched situis with pleasure we congraulate the pub- ation. acquiring possession of the Lakes-we are assured that ample alrangements have been made for this all important object: number of sailors from New York and "two." of "North America," as he styles him-self, has published a official account of the battle at river Rasin, which we copy, Col. Lewis left Fort George, on the 26th ult. under a guard of soldiers, for the inby the inhabitant of "His Majesty's' a parole, and haw, we understand, arrived at their home.

Gov. Shelby has ordered the two regiplaces as Gen. Clay may please to direct. furnished witl tents. &c." The Indians Illinois and Indiana territories, will be overrun by the savagas, desolated and ruined, we tave not the smallest doubt.

Nor do we believe the executive intends.

On the issue of the war are staked our na-

Deserters from Canada to our lines pathies of human nature. head of the N. W. army, every thing possible to be effected by one of the ablest generals in any country, will be done. The military talents and enterprize of this officer we consider suited to any service, and to all circumstances.

Deserters from Canada to our lines As the war was just in its origin, and necessary and noble in its objects, we can reflect with a proud satisfaction, that, in carrying it on, no principle of justice or honor, no usage

add no other new appointments ; -- a pri- eral large frigates, bomb vessels &c. was ple on the conduct of the enemy! vate letter mentions that general Clarke to proceed to the coast of America, to They have retained as prisoners of war citiis appointed governor of the Missouri bomberd some of the principal sea port zens of the United States, not liable to be so territory, general Posey, governor of In. town. Four seventy-fours and four They have refused to consider as prisoners. diana, and governor Howard, a Brigadier smaler ships had sailed with "sealed orof war, and threatened to punish as traitors ders. The vaunting Capt. Dacres, has and deserters, persons emigrating without rebeen furnished with another vessel, a straint to the United States; incorporated by Within a few days past, several of our "stout forty-four," and intends to pay us fellow-citizens who escaped the British a vitit; if he should be so fortunate as to tomahawk and scalping kinfe, on the 23d come athwart of our Constitution, or any January, have arrived in this town. On other of our frigates, he will certainly the avowed purpose of a government, which is flaturely evening, Charles Bradford, esq. have that pleasure. Lt. Col. Patterson in the practice of naturalizing, by thousands.

(who was wounded in the battle of he is appointed Lt. Gov. of Canada. Lord citizens of other countries, and not only of able parents, and to the bosom c his to communicate personally his opinion of friends. He left Sandwich on the Oth that my love was treated with cold discovery had been discovered by the personally his opinion of the left Sandwich on the Oth that my love was treated with cold discovery had been discovered by the personally his opinion of the left Sandwich on the Oth that my love was treated with cold discovered by the left Sandwich on the Oth that my love was treated with cold discovered by the left Sandwich on the Oth that my love was treated with cold discovered by the left Sandwich on the Oth that my love was treated with cold discovered by the left Sandwich on the Oth that my love was treated with cold discovered by the left Sandwich on the Oth that my love was treated with cold discovered by the left Sandwich on the Oth that my love was treated with cold discovered by the left Sandwich on the Oth that my love was treated with cold discovered by the left Sandwich on the Oth that my love was treated with cold discovered by the left Sandwich on the Oth that my love was treated with cold discovered by the left Sandwich on the Oth the left Sandwich on the Oth that my love was treated with cold discovered by the left Sandwich on the Oth the left Sandwich on the left Sandwich on the Oth the left Sandwich on the Oth the left Sandwich on the Oth the left Sandwich on the left Sandwich on th

> vigorous preparations for his spring campaign against Russia; a levy of two hundred and fifty thousand men has been made for this service. Against Spain of the modes of honorable warfare, supplying French army at Wilna, by the Russians, government which founded the very war in with as little truth perhaps as the British which it has been so long engaged, on a charge Poland.

> > COMMUNICATED. THE MAILS.

Citizens having correspondence with the been months on the road from Charleston.

BLESSING ON BLESSING!

Two days ago the valuable matron in the vi cinity of this place, who twelve months past presented her husband with three daughters, conferred on her country the additional favor of a Boy and Girl In the present times, when citizens of all descriptions are so much want ed, we must give credit for the services of this Harbor-we have reasm to believe it un- lady. And as an incouragement, those who founded. Commodor Chauncey lately last year, so liberally contributed to the main It will be recollected, that the hus-New Port. E. Bayne, Adjutant general band is poor, and supports his numerous fami

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5. About to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligations imposed by a second call to the station, in which my country beretofore placed me, I find, in the presence of this respectable assembly, an opportunity of publicly repeating my profound sense of so distinguished a confidence, and of the responsibility united with it. The impressions on me are strengthened

by such an evidence, that my faithful endea vors to discharge my arduous duties have been tavorably estimated; and by a consideration of the momentous period at which the trust has been renewed. From the weight and magnitude now belonging to it, I should be compelled to shrink, if I had less reliance on the sup-It is recommended "that the troops take port of an enlightened and generous people, and felt less deeply a conviction, that the war with a powerful nation, which forms so promient a feature in our situation, is stamped with

May we not cherish this sentiment, without

It was not declared on the part of the Unithem—But on the contrary in six menths Illinois and Indiana; two families (men, ted States, until it had been long made on women and hildren) have been destroyed them, in reality, though not in name; until arnear the muth of Cash creek; many guments and expostulations had been exhausthorses have been stolen, and two men ed; until a positive declaration had been re- Indian Warriors. killed in the neighborhood of Vincennes. ceived, that the wrongs provoking it would not be discontinued; nor until this last appeal This is a beginning; what may we not could no longer be delayed, without breaking soon expect to hear? yet no preparation down the spirit of the nation; destroying all confidence in itself and in its political institufend our teritories! That the Missouri, tions; and either perpetuating a state of dis-

Nor do we believe the executive intends tional sovereignty on the high seas, and the seany efficie t succour for that quarter. It curity of an important class of citizens, whose is madnes in the citizens to attempt to occupations give the proper value to those of oppose the storm—the best advice we and centre armies oppose the storm—the best advice we and centre armies oppose the storm—the best advice we every other class. Not to contend for such a can give hem, is to bring their wives take, is to surrender our equality with other one staff, one major, 9 captains, 20 subalely and children, on this side the Ohio river; pinion, nothing will St Louisis the only place that will, in menced—and we are of opinion, nothing will St Louisis the only place that will, in of the society has to its protection. I need not the attempted again till it is completed. This the least tegree afford safety, in the whole call into view the unlawfulness of the practice. successor can but profit by his weakness and other officers and men who had been made prioners at Detroit and QueensWe are therefore of opinion, that the invasion of Canada will not take place until comton, is enied by the British; a Montreal Gen. Sr George Prevost, to that effect. their way to every bosom not dead to the sym-

of civilized nations, no precept of courtesy or

18th) returned to the arms of his reer- Wellington was expected in England, permitting but compelling them to fight its

of Feb. in company with thirty three of that my lord was treated with cold dishis fellow captives, all of whom have arrived: left at Sandwich the following truce sailed from Falmouth for Ameri-struments; have allured them into their sertruce sailed from Falmouth for Ameristruments; have allured them into their ser-castor, and killed one hundred and fifty of the patches. An or- vice, and carried them to battle by their sides, Castor's men." persons, who had been released from the ca with important dispatches. An or- vice, and carried them to battle by their sides, der of council has been issued, declaring the Chesapeake & Delaware in a state of rigorous blockade . The license trade of rigorous blockade.—The license trade captives. And what was never before seen, between France & England has been suspended. Bonaparte is making the most the unconquerable valor of our troops, by pre

gons & ten millions of francs, are to be appropriated in that quarter. The British presses have amused their readers with accounts of the capture of the whole they mark the degenerate councils from which they emanate; and if they did not belong to a series of unexampled inconsistencies, might excite the greater wonder, as proceeding from a french army at Wilha by the Russians.

tophe, the black emperor of Hayti, it is the more conspicuous, the reluctance to com said, has declared war against England. mence it was followed by the earliest and Rioting continues in the manufacturing strongest manifestations of a disposition to artroops under marching orders, will rendezvous at Lexington, Cynthana & Falmouth, on Monday next. They will proceed by way of Cincinnati, intead of Chillicothe.

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They will proceed by way of Cincinnati, intead of Chillicothe. rit forbidding every reliance, not placed on the military resources of the nation

These resources are amply sufficient to bring the war to an honorable issue. Our nation is in number more than half that of the British southern states, are advised to send their letters by way of Washington City. A letter tuous and an intelligent people. Our country from Augusta, remarks that they are received abounds in the necessaries, the arts and the one month sooner by that rout, than by the di-rect mail. A gentleman mentioned on Satur-day, that he has bills and letters, which have ployed by the British cabinet to undermine it have recoiled on themselves; have given to our national faculties a more rapid development; and, draining or diverting the precious metals from British circulation & British vaults, have oured them into those of the United States It is a propitious consideration that an unavoid able war should have found this seasonable facility for the contributions required to suppor When the public voice called for war,

knew and still know, that without them it could not be carried on, through the period which it might last; and the patriotism, the good sense, and the manly spirit of our fellow citizens, are pledges for the cheerfulness with which they will each bear his share of the common burden. To render the war short and its success sure, animated and systematic exertions alone are necessary; and the success of our arms now may long preserve our country from the necessity of another resort to them Already have the gallant exploits of our naval eroes proved to the world our inherent caparity to maintain our rights on one element. the reputation of our arms has been thrown under clouds on the other, presaging flashes of peroic enterprize assure us that nothing is wanting to correspondent triumphs there also, but the discipline and habits which are in dai-

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

QUEBEC, Feb. 8th, 1813. roit, under Col. Proctor.

Information having been received, that ward. an advanced corps of the American arting to upwards of 1000 strong, had en- readers the decease of one to whom his country tered and occupied French Town; about has done honor, and who was an honor to his 26 miles south of Detroit; Col. Proctor did not hesitate a moment in anticipating the enemy by attacking this advanced the death reached this city yesterday, in letcorps before it could receive support ters from an authentic source in France. He on the means of conducting it to a successful from the forces on their march, under breathed his last at a small town within a few gen. Harrison.

At day break, on the 22d Jan. Colonel have commerced their depredations of presumption, when we reflect on the characters proctor by a spirited and vigorous attack murder and pillage on the citizens of by which this war is distinguished? completely defeated gen. Winchester's completely defeated gen. Winchester's opportunity of arranging his private or pubdivision, with the loss of between 4 or lic affairs. 500 slain; for all who a tempted to save themselves by flight, were cut off by the citizen, or statesman, we deeply deplore his loss; but much more, when we reflect on the

in the houses of the town, and kept up a sent interesting crisis of our relations in that galling fire from the windows, but find- country .- Nat. Intel. ing further resistance unavailing they surrendered themselves at discretion.

On this occasion the gallantry of Col. Proctor was most nobly displayed, in his TEREMIAH NEAVE, in addition to his oth-humane and unwearied exertions, which er late importations, has received a handsucceeded in rescuing the vanquished from some assortment of the vengeance of the Indian Warriors.

The prisoners at the close of the actiters, 27 serjeants and 435 rank and file; but the Indian warriors were hourly bringing in prisoners, and had taken a

ceived from Col. St. George, and from all the officers and men under his command, whose spirited valor and steady discipline is above all praise.

The Indian chief, Round Head, with his band of warriors rendered essential service by their bravery and good conduct. It is with regret that colonel Proctor reports the British loss amounts to 24 killed and 158 wounded.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Col. St. George four wounds, but not severely-captain Tallon and lieutenant Clemow, 41st regt.—Ensign Ker, R. N. F. L. regt. dangerously—lieuts. Rollet, Irwin and midshipman Richardson, maof very valuable Brood Mares, in toal by the

G. O.—Major gen. Glasgow will direct a salute of 21 guns to be fired at 12 o'clock will commence at 12 o'clock, on the farm lately occupied by the subscriber near Lexington, on Russell's road.

B.I.VIEL BRADFORD. G. O .- Major gen. Glasgow will di-

EDW: BAYNES. (Signer) Adit. General N. A.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. PHILADELPHIA, March 6.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY. The following endorsement was made at Chester, on the way-bill of the Southern stage; received here at 8 o'clock yesterday evening.
"The Essex has captured the British friga e

Baltimork, March 8 GLORIOUS NEWS. Postscript of a letter dated Philadelphia, March 5,-late at night.
"Iopen my letter to communicate to you

the pleasing intelligence of the capture of the British frigate CASTOR, of 32 guns, by the Eshundred and fifty thousand men has been made for this service. Against Spain also, something decisive will be attempted: 200,000 men, 6,000 horses, 600 was are to be others, these will recoil on the authors but of the battamore stage, and the battamore stage stage stage stage stage sta ence by Mr. Wood, when every countenance lemonstrated the most lively joy and exulta-

Another letter states that there were 150 killed and wounded in the Castor.

It is reported that the Castor, not the Fisses, has arrived off Reedy Island .- C. H. Books.

CHILLICOTHE, March 18. Gen. Harrison and suite arrived in this place on Tuesday evening last. The general, we are informed, is going to Cin-

The expedition under capt. Angus L Langham, which lately left the Rapids, supposed to be destined for an attack upon the Queen Charlotte, has returned to the Rapids-Lake Erie, being entirely open in the middle .-- P. Chron.

Norfolk, March 9. Soon after I wrote you yesterday I earned that Gen. Taylor is, from the inormation he has received, fully impress: ed with a belief that the British intend to make an attack on us, and that very spee dily. An express has just arrived from he bay shore with a despatch from the General-I cannot learn the contents, but, while I write, the drums are beating to arms and alarm guns are firing. The town has been in much bustle and alarm both yesterday and to-day. I now begin to believe that something serious is contemplated-for so large a force as the enemy have in our waters cannot be expected to remain idle. Many families are moving out of town, and very many of us knew not where to move to; for my own part I wish I had fixed my family on a plantation when I had it very

Since writing thus far, I am informed that some 16 barges, full of men, and some frigates, are in motion. I shall continue daily to give you a sketch of passing events. The Constellation lies at the narrows.

conveniently in my power to do so.

ALBANY, March 4. No information from the west since BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF WIN. our last. Report says Ogdensburgh is not again to be occupied by our troops as a military post, at least for the present.

Gen. Dearborn has transferred his His Excellency the commander of the head-quarters from this city to Sacket's orces has the highest satisfaction in an- Harbor -- Col. Pike has moved from nouncing to the troops under his com- Plattsburgh for that post with his regimand another brilliant action achieved by ment, said to amount to about 800 effect the gallant division of the army at De- ive men. Most of the troops from Greenbush have also moved to the west-

my, under brig. gen. Winchester, amoun- It is with regret that we announce to our miles of Cracovia, on his return from Wilna to Paris: His disorder was an inflamation of the lungs, which attacked him so suddenly, and progressed so rapidly as to deprive him of the

Whether we view him as the philanthropist, injury his government may sustain from the About 400 of the enemy took refuge loss of its representative in France at the pre-

NEW GOODS.

Ironmongery. Crates. Dry Goods, Nails by the keg, and retail, Mill Saws, &c. &c.

Which he will sell Wholesale and Retail, on reasonable terms

HEMP WANTED. Cotton Yarn and Cotton, as usual March 19, 1813.

Mrs. Lockwood's Boarding School, WILL be opened on the 29th inst. where there are vacancies for a few day scholars and boarders.

Her terms may be known by application at N. B. One or two good toned PIANO FOR-

TES, for sale. Lexington, March 23d, 1813.

VENDUE.

On Thursday next, March 25, 1813, will be sold, on a credit of 60 days, good negotiable paper required,

rine department-captain Mills, lieuts best horses; among them the celebrated, im M'Cormick, Gordon and ensign Garvin, ported mare Zelima. Also, about 100 barrels of Corn, a Wagon, 2 Ploughs, Harrows, and sundry other farming utensils.

Lexington, March 25, 1813.

TROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. TO THE MEMORY

CITIZEN-SOLDIERS, Who were slain in the battle or massacred by the

Indians and British at the river Raisin, Jan. 22d and 23d, 1813.

Is there a heart so warp'd by party-zeal,
A heart so harden'd that it cannot feel,
When dire disaster with o'erwhelming blow. Lays the fond hearts of frantic mothers low ! If such a being lives in human frame, Both God and Nature must that wretch dis

claim. Oh! shame to Britain, who with bribing gold Enlist the savage, scarce of "human mould, Works him to Fury, by unhallow'd means, Assistant actors in death's bloody scenes: Loud yell the ministers of bloody strife, And scalp the victims quiv'ring still with life;
Whilst Britons, once brave Britons, basely
stand,

And view the slaughter of our SPARTAN BAND!

Ye gallant spirits numbered with the dead! Ye valiant soldiers, who your life-blood shed Ye who so bravely fought-so nobly fell, For ye shall never-fading laurels bloom, And Hist'ry's page lament your early doom. Could the mute dead return to Realms of Light And burst the banners of eternal night-Were it but granted that the grave, Could for a time, yield up the martyr'd brave-Then in their country's grateful plaudits blest With honest joy, they'd sink to endless rest. But, ah! for those who live their loss to

mourn, No ray of joy or peace shall e'er return, Their hopes are buried in their SOLDIERS' URN.

We tender mothers, who you all have lost, We weeping widows whose best hopes are cross'd,

Te helpless orphans—ye heart-broken sires, Oh! that your tears could quench War's Moloch fires?

But if the motive sanstifies the deed, And duty bids the patriot soldier bleed—
If for his country's rights he yields his breath,
And falls a victim on the battle-heath— Then, alone, alone, does war's destructive flame, Cover with GLORY the brave soldier's name Weep then Columbians, duty bids you weep,
For those brave Heroes, who untimely sleep!
Spare, God of Battles! spare the valiant host;
Nerve their strong arms, and give them hearts
of steel,

To cope with enemies that cannot feel-Yet 'midst the tide of battles hid them spare, Nor e'er reject a yielding foeman's prayer.
AMICUS.

TROM A LONDON PAPER. JUNIUS REDIVIVUS.

A republication of this celebrated work has just taken place, comprising so much information respecting the Author-detailing so many particulars with regard tailing so many particulars with regard enclosed to be announced to-morrow controlled to his general habits, and his mode of spicuously for Tuesday. I am not capable assortment of toys for children, more extensive conducting the correspondence—and, of writing any thing more finished. Your above all, furnishing so many new letters, that, if it cannot be termed a revocation of the writer himself, it will, at least, revive the public interest respecting his real name and character. It is obvious, that during the original publication of the Letters by Junius in the Public Advertiser, much private correspondence must have been carried on between the editor of that Journal and the Author himself. It was, indeed, proper, that many years should elapse before publicity were given

tween Mr. Woodfall and Junius, the present edition gathers up a variety of Letters by the same author, under various other know. I say material, because of get- Lexington, March 2, 1813. signatures, on various other political subjects. It also first offers to the country his confidential correspondence with Mr. Wilkes, carried on through the medium of Mr. Woodfall; and presents, on the opening of the first volume, the fac similies of Junius' hand writing, as well as of that of all the political characters to whom the Letters by Junius have been imputed. It is not to be supposed that we can here copy fac similies-but, as the matter contained in them is generally of some interest, and as those of Junius are selected from his correspondence, hitherto unpublished, we shall for the present, be satisfied with giving their contents, reserving, for some future occasion, any farther extracts which we may think proper dared to interfere with "JUNIUS." to make from the body of the work, which is, in truth the first complete edition of Junius, with all the collateral circumstances of the " when' and the " whereabout."

Fac-similies of the hand writing of Junius, in his private letters to Mr. H. S. Woodfall.

"Sir-I have received the favour of your note. From the contents of it, I imagine you may have something to communicate to me. If that be the case, I beg you will be particular, and also, that you will tell me candidly whether you know or suspect whom I am-Direct a letter to Mr. William Middleton, to be left at the bar of the New-Exchange Coffee-house, on Monday, as early as you think proper. I am, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

(PRITATE.) "Sir-The last letter you printed was idle and improper, and I assure you prinred against my own opinion. The truth is there are people about me whom I would wish to contradict, and who would extracts of my 2d and 3d letter to him than not at all. I wish it could be recail-would see them before they are printed ed Suppose you were to say - We have but keep this last to yourself. some reason to suspect that the last letter! maned Junius in this paper, was not writ-

" C." humble servant.

left at the same place; but you may Great Chatham we are reluctantly com-You need not advertise it.

" C." Yours, FRIDAY.

"Sir-It is essentially necessary that production. Star Ed.] the inclosed should be published to-morrow, as the great question comes on Moned. If you should receive any answer to A LIBERAL price will pe given for fresh and it, you will oblige me much by not pub-" C." lishing it till after Monday.

you speak of. It cannot come from the Cavendishes, though there could be no end of the family. They would not be so silly as to put their arms on the cover .-As to me, be assured that it is not in the nature of things that they, or you or any body else should ever know me, unless I make myself known All arts of enquiries, or rewards would be equally ineffection, being much enlarged and improved by whom I have established a correspondence, and have assurances that my orders will be particularly attended to, and executed with discontinuous parts. tual. As to you, it is merely my opinion patch.—Persons wanting Machine or other that you have nothing to fear from the Cards, will find it their interest in having their orders forwarded by me.

LEWIS SANDERS

Of Mustard,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, 60ut, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbers, White Swellings, Chil ly to awe him, in case he should think of An invoice of well assorted goods to be dis-bringing you before the Ho. of L. I am posed of, a part of the pay would be taken in sure I can threaten him privately with good Hempen Yarns. such a storm, as would make him tremble, Lex. March 9th, 1813. even in his grave. You may send tomorrow to the same place without far-the house occupied by the subscriber—the ther notice; and if you have any thing lot is 28 feet from —running back to shor of your own account to communicate, I street, on which it is the same, the house it shall be glad to hear it. "C." 25 feet 6 inches front, fifty feet back—the alley shall be glad to hear it.

SUNDAY. " Sir-The spirit of your letter convin-"Sir—The spirit of your letter convin-which is also for sale—possession of either to be had 24th day of May next.—This prothan most of the people whose works you perty is now offered very low, the payments publish. Whether you have guessed well divided into 5 equal sums, in hand, in 1 2 3 & or ill must be left to our future acquain- 4 years bearing interest, tance. For the matter of assistance, be assured that, if a question should arise upon any writings of mine, you shall not want it. Yet you see how things go, and Respectfully informs the public that he I fear my assistance would not avail you much. For the other points of printing, &c. it does not depend upon us at pre- To the house lately occupied by Mr. Gatewood sent. My own works you shall con- adjoining Mr W. Leavy's store, where he co. stantly have, and in point of money, be assured you shall never suffer. I wish the enclosed to be announced to-morrow conlately received an assortment of the most fash. Sidivicus is Mr. Whitworth. I assure Likewise-Large Glasses for picture frames you I have not confided in him.

66 C. # "Your friend. The next letters are extremely interesting, from their relation to so particular a man as David Garrick; they are inserted among the private letters to Mr. Woodfall in the first volume, & a fac sim- and a variety of Groceries and dry Goods lile of them is also given in the beginning ilie of them is also given in the beginning of the third volume.

" FRIDAT." "The above to that Scotchman should In the North West, including a great part of the United States, and also, a part of Upto such a correspondence; and the term of time which is now expired is of that duration, as wholly to exempt the possessor and I assure you with no small labor. I lished in a few days, corrected by a judicious of these valuable manuscripts from any would have you begin to advertise imme- hand, who has seen part of the country him of these valuable manuscripts from any charge of the breach of confidence, in now diately, and publish before the meeting of self, and gained the rest from officers who returned from the last campaign. It includes turned from the last campaign. It includes sentiments and matter contained in them force of Junius be inserted. I shall now unknown in other Maps, par icularly, the water of the property of the proper sentiments and matter contained in them are of public right; and the Author must, in the common course of nature, have become insensible to all personal feelings, either of opposition or approbation, respecting their publication.

Besides the private correspondence become insensible to all personal feelings, each of the pressibility of the pres dedication and preface to Mr. Wilkes, and names and number of copies, at the shop o simeres, cords and velvets, thean cords and if he has any material objection, let me M'Calla, Gaines &c. ting your letter.

rick. He was sent to pump you, and customers throughout the western country, for went directly to Richmond to tell the during the last two months-and informs them King I should write no more."

"TO MR. DAVID GARRICK. "I am very exactly informed of your ladelphia, which he offers for sale on his usual impertinent inquiries, and of the information you so busily sent to Richmond, and their orders shall be executed with that punctuality and integrity which has always characteristics. with what triumph and exultation it was terized his extensive establishment. the next day. Now mark me, vagabond. STORE is regularly inspected by order of govNiagara river, are hereby directed to join
Keep to your pantomimes, or be assured erument, for the better supply of the army of
their respective corps immediately. you shall hear of it. Meddle no more, the United States, and that no article ever finds admittance into his store, but of the first thou busy informer! It is in my power to make you curse the hour in which you Although some articles in the drug line.

directly but that I would avoid having my hand too commonly seen. Oblige me then so much as to have it copied in any then so much as to have it copied in any then so much as to have it copied in any then so much as to have it copied in any then so much as to have it copied in any then so much as to have it copied in any then so much as to have it copied in any then so much as to have it copied in any then so much as to have it copied in any the sound in th if you dislike sending it in your own soon find their way into the market, where the states or territories in which they respectively. I must be more cautious than regular dealer will have it in his power to purtively are, for passports to retire to such ever. I am sure I should not survive a chase and dispose of them on better terms than the original holder.

51-tf discovery three days, or if I did they would attain me by bill: Change to the Somerset Coffee House, and let no mortal know the alteration. I am persuad- MARES, generally in foal by Knowsley, such alien enemies not engaged in comed you are too honest a mant o contribute among them the celebrated imported Arabian in any way to my destruction. Act honora-mare Zelima.—Ten first rate MILCH COWS in any way to my destruction. Act honoraknow me.

widest lines looks best-What is your es sential reason for the change? I send you Lexington, March 9, 1813. some more sheets. I think the paper is not so good as Wheble's, but I may be mistaken—the type is good. The aspersions thrown upon my letter to the Bill of hind foot white, some white on her under lip Rights should be refuted by publication Prevail upon Mr. Wilkes to let you have

"To MR. WOODFALL " Private and Particular."

on by the real Junies, tho the observation | Desides these notes of Junius there are escaped us at the time; or if you can lit fac similes of notes, memorandums and off any thing yourself more plausible, you paragraphs by Messrs. Boyd, Wilkes will much oblige me, without a positive Horne Tooke, Burke, Gerard, Hamilton for THE FREVENTION AND CURE OF BILLION AND COME O with the enclosed. Begging your parden desirable to some that there should also for this trouble, I remain your friend and have been given fac similies of the hand writings of the first William Pitt and of "Sir—I have received your mysterious Counsellor Dunning (Lord Ashburton.) cpistle, I dare say a letter may be safely With all respect for the character of the left at the same place; but you may Great Chatham we are reluctantly comso as to be used with safety by persons in every
pelled to entertain some faint suspicions situation, and of every age. that these celebrated Letters, so honorable to the head, but so disgraceful to the ons—to resort and amend the appetite—proble to the head, but so disgraceful to the heart of the writer, were really of his duce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent

Cash for Hops.

A clean picked Hops next fall, by John Coleman, at his Porter and Ale Brewery in Lexington.—Farmers will find it highly to their ad-"I shall be glad to see the pacquet quantity wanted annually will be considerable bu speak of. It cannot come from the

MACHINE CARDS.

THE celebrated Card Manufactory of Whitemore & Co. is removed from Boston to

FOR SALE.

5 feet wide in common, with the adjoining house, now occupied by the Branch Banck,

LEWIS SANDERS. Lexington, 9th March,

THE SUBSCHIEFA has removed his

COMMISSION STORE,

Clock do. Cotton by the Bale White Lead of the first quality Box Raisins Mackirela

Herrings

A MAP OF WAR,

their liberal remittances and extensive orders that he has now on hand as good an assort ment of Drugs & Medicines, as any one in Phi

ared to interfere with "JUNIUS." have taken a very considerable rise, partly on "I would send the above to Garrick account of the interruptions to trade, and

I HAVE FOR SALE,

bly by me, and at a proper time you shall A WAGON—and other farming implements bout 100 Barrels of CORN-about 4 tons of "I think the second page, with the HAY. Application may be made to Mr. Hukil on my late farm, or myself in this place. DAN'L. BRADFORD.

> TAKEN up by Abner Jackson, living in Jessamine county a Brown Mare, 9 years old about 13 hands high, a star and snip, her left appraised to 9 dolls.

PETER HIGREE. February 1st, 1813

For Sale,

A FEW valuable LAW BOOKS, which may be had on very cheap terms. Enquire of he printer. 46-1 Bexington, Nov. 12, 1812.

PREVENTION

BUTTER THAN CLEER.

Halm's Anti-Bilious Pills, Prepared (only) at Lee's old established Patent & Family Medicine Store, No. 56, Maiden Lane, New-York.

THE operation of these pills is perfectly mild,

colds, which are often of fatal consequences. Smith at the office of the Kentucky Gazett A dose nevertails to remove a cold, if taken on Notice will be given hereafter of a meeting. its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the to mach and evere head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They had been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and care-fully preserve for use, by every seaman.

Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last elever years, an immense number of children and abilts of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard,

blains, Sprains, Bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

ITCH CURED,

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINT-Hamilton's Grand Restorative

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relat and permanent cure for the various complaint which result from dissipated pleasures; juvenile indiscretion; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the mmoderate use of tea; frequent intoxication or other destructive intemperance; the unskil-ful or excessive us of mercury; the diseases peculiar to female at a certain period of life; after. bad lyings in, &c.

Hamilton's Elixir,

Celebrated for the cure of Colds, obstinate eghs, Asthmas, and approaching Consump-

Hahn's True& Genuine German Corn Plaister, Tooth Ache Drops.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of sale.

The above genuine medicines (with many other of equal celebrity) are prepared from the original receipts of the late Richard Lee, jun.

by his widow in New Jork.

They are for sale in Kentucky (By her particular appointment) at the stores of Walde mard Mentelle, Lexington, and Dudley, Trigg &

BREEDERS OF GOOD HORSES THE CELEBRATED DRIGINAL OLD

QUICKSILVER.

Is now in good health and condition, and will stand the ensuing scason, at my stable (where he stood last season) in Clark county, seven miles north east from Winchaster, on the Grassylick road. The character and performances of this horse are too renerally known to require a particular recapitulation here. Terms the season &c. will be jublished in hand bills before the season commences.

JAMES GATEWOOD

MERCER Tailors, have jut received from stockinet, waistcoatings of various figures, and of the best quality. Also timmings, suita-ROBERT HARRIS, Jr. Druggist, No. 196, ble for uniforms. Those gentemen who will please to favor us with their cistom, may rely on having their work done in the neatest and best manner and with direct street, takes this opportunity of on having their work done in the neatest and best manner and with direct the neatest and the neatest and

best manner, and with dispatch ad punctuality.
Lexington, March 6th, 1813. 10-5w shears, suitable for tailors, of good quality.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Washington City, 12th February, 1813 GENERAL ORDIRS.

All regimental officers and soldiers on His furlough, and belonging to the several received. I knew every particular of it friends are also informed that his DRUG corps of the army serving on or near the

> By order of the Secretary of War. 3t T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen

> > NOTICE. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, February 23, 813.

ALIEN enemies residing or leing withhand and sent by the penny post, that is a way itself, and articles now kept housed, will forthwith to apply to the Marsials of the places beyond that distance fron tide water as may be designed by the marshals. This regulation, however, is not to be such alien enemies not engaged in commerce as were settled previously to the declation of war in their present abode or are there pursuing some regular and lawful occupation unconnected with commerce, and who obtain, monthly, from the marshal of the district in which hey reside, permission to remain where they

Printers authorised to publish the laws of the U. S. are requested o insert the preceding notice three times in their respective papers.

A Cotton Spinner wanted.

To whom generous wages will be given by the subscriber.—Testimonials relative to competency and character, will be required.
THOMAS WALLACE Plemingsburg, March 4th, 1813.

COUD ARMETH THE PRINCE IN obedience to the wishes of sand friends and my own feelings, I am des aising a volunteer company of insurted men to assist in avenging the wanton mass cre of our worthy fellow citizens, who were toma-hawk'd and burnt at the River Raisin by a savage and brutal enemy, after they had capit.

It is proposed to continue in service minery lays, and to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to any point that we may be ordered — Further particulars will be made known as soon as an arrangement can be made with his excellency Governor Shelby.

Such of my fellow citizens as are disposed to join such a corps, are requested to call at my house, or to leave their names with Mr. Smith at the office of the Kentucky Gazette JOHN WYATT.

VOLUNTEERS-ATTENTION

A S soon as the roads will permit the army under the command of General Harrison; Hamilton's Worm Destroying portant that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its important that such troops should be reported for its instance. and disciplined.—All persons wishing to join corps of the above description, to act as Cavairy or mounted Infantry, as the occasion may require, are therefore requested to meet at Satterwhite's Hotel on Saturday next, at 10 'clock, to make arrangements for forming a company.—Term of service six months.

THOS: H. PINDELL.

March 16, 1813.

Dr. BUCHANAN,

Having returned to Lexington, presents his thanks to the friends and patrons of his

PESTILOZIAN SEMINARY. A ND respectfully informs them, that its commencement will take place in May -His arrangements for the accommodation of his pupils, he has no doubt, will be found perfectiv satisfactory. He feels a deep interest, and a sanguine confidence, in the complete success of his labours : and as no effort shall be wanting on his part, he trusts that the punctual and enlightened co-operation of his patrons will always enable him to command

every possible advantage for the improvement of his pupils. More precise information will be given herea

CAPT. JOHN BEACH, SIR-TAKE NOTICE, that on Saturday the 10th day of April next, we shall attend at the house of Griffin Acatman, in the town of Cincinnati, state of Ohio, in order to take the depositions of Henry Beebtle and others, to be read in evidence in the following suits—viz. One wherein James Morrison & John W. Hunt are Plaintiffs, and John Beach is defendantand another wherein James Morrison is Plaintiff, and John Beach is defendant; depending in the Seventh Circuit Court of the U. States, in and for the Kentucky District

JAMES MORRISON, JOHN W. HUNT. March, 1813. 11-4t Lexington, 12th March, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are cautioned against receiving a note for twenty three or four dollars, from Danl Perry, drawn by me, as said note was fraudulently obtained. The note is dated at Cincinnati, about the last of January or 1st

of February, 1813.
THO'S. SOUTHERLAND. Clarke county, March 12th, 1813. 11-3t

SNAP

WILL stand the ensuing season in Fayette-county, on Jack's creek road, two miles from Jack's creek ferry, and three from Gil-liad Meeting House, to cover mares at the reduced price of two dollars in advance, (paid, when the mare is covered,) or three dollars by the 25th of December in case, or four dollars in TRADE—such as Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Whiskey, Salt or country Linen, at the Lexington market price, to be paid on or before the 25th of December next, delivered at the stand ; Six dollars to ensure a mare with foal; one dollar & fifty cents the single leap, paid when the mare is covered .- Any person who put mares to SNAP last season, the same mares if the property of the same persons) are entitled to a leap gratis-also, any person putting five mares shall have the fifth one gratis-The season to commend and expire the 10th of July.

PHILIP BRINK. The season to commence the 15th of March,

PEDIGREE.

SNAP is a beautiful black, sixteen hands one Lexington, March 6th, 1813. 10-5w
N. B. We have for sale, a few pair of small hears, suitable for tailors, of god quality.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. March 16th, 1813.

Flint Glass Manufactory.

TREVOR & ENCEL, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have established a FLINT GLASE MANUFACTORY on the South side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood street, Pittsburgh. Orders for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1813.

A SCHOOL.

TRS. RUCKER has opened a School for in forty miles of tide water, are required over the store of Joshua Rucker, Jun. on Market street, in which she will teach Reading & Writing. Those who may think proper to place their children under her care may depend upon proper attention being paid to them.—Terms of Tuition, § 3 per quarter.

Lexington, March 10th, 1818.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally. that he has commenced the

Blue Dying Business;

He resides on Main Cross-street, second door above Mr. Robert Holmes, and next below Mr. James Conover's Saddler Shop-where he also keeps sundry articles in the Grocery me .- Spirits sold by as small quantity as the quart, &c. &c.

JACOB BINGMAN: March 16, 1313. 11--3t*

TAKEN UP by James Kelley, living near the Walnut hill meeting house, one light trawberry roan Mare, with a black mane and tail, near hind foot and leg white nearly to the ham, about 15 hands high, supposed to be a years old; appraised to \$18 50ct.

WM. DAVENPORT, J.R. 16-tf March 3, 1818.